## A MILITARY PLEBISCITUM.

It will be remembered by every reader that the present Emperor of the French submitted to the people of France, in the year 1852, the question whether they approved or not his overthrowing the Republic, which dated from the revolution of 1848. All who approved were invited to deposit a ballot bearing the word "yes;" all who disapproved were invited to deposit a ballot bearing the word "no." The people being thus summoned, the vote was officially announced as follows:

Voted yes ..... 7,439 216

After the popular vote on the coup d'état, second plebiseitum was had on the question whether Louis Napoleon should assume the imperial crown or not. The result of the "election" was thus officially proclaimed: Voted yes..... 7,824,189

It is on this base that the present imperial

dynasty of France rests for its popular ratification. These precedents of the French Emperor have just been domesticated in our own country, and applied on a small scale to the people of Norfolk, where, as our readers are aware, the military commander has invited all the citizens to vote on the question whether they prefer to be governed in some things by their own municipal authorities, or would rather be governed in all things by the will of the military commander. The terms of this interesting problem are thus stated by Gen. SHEPLEY:

"HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, "Norfolk, (Va.) June 22, 1864.
"SPECIAL ORDERS No. 50.—Many loyal cit zens of Nor folk having represented to the military authorities in this department that they do not desire a continuance of the municipal government that has heretofore been recognised by the Commanding General, it has been determined before

any final action is taken upon these petitions to take an ex-pression of the preference of the citizens themselves at the polls.

"On the day of the ensuing musicipal election in the city of Norfolk, a poll will be opened at the several places of voting, and separate ballot boxes will be kept open during the hours of voting, in which voters may deposit their bal-lots, 'yes' or 'no,' upon the following question: Those in favor of continuing the present form of municipal gov-ernment during the existence of military occupation, will vote 'yes' Those opposed to it will vote 'no.'"

The great respect shown by Gen. Shepley for the "preference of the citizens themselves" in a matter purely concerning their municipal government, and his willingness to dispense with the latter i the people desire, revives the best traditions of what Dr. Lieber calls "imperatorial democracy." In a new edition of his work on "Civil Liberty and Self-government" he will have an excellent opportunity of showing that military commanders in the United States can "loyally" adopt the same institutes of authority which he finds worthy of condemnation in the present Emperor of the French. The question, as far as it relates to the city of Norfolk, is thus considered by one of our Administration contemporaries, the St. Louis Union. It says:

"As most of the voters will be amongst the soldiers, sutlers, and hangers en of the army, a large portion of the citi-zens having been disfranchised by rebellious acts or mili-tary orders, it should not be a matter of much consequence whether they vote to be governed by Mayors or Majors, Constables or Corporals; but the principle itself is rather shovelty, which doubtless originated in the prolific brain of the department commander. It simply smounts to this: that when a municipal or state government becomes offen sive to a department commander on account of its coldness or lukewarmness, he can get up an election amongst his soldiers, and those who can be influenced by the sharp argument of steel bayonets, to squeich the whole concern. and thus reduce the city, district, or State to a system of government.

"The evident object is to popularize martial law-to bring into action, by popular votes, a system that has hitherto been inaugurated, not so much by the expressed will of the people, as 'by force and arms.' It serves an admirable purpose in shifting responsibility from civil and military officers, and fixing it upon the people themselves. It reconciles the dispute as to prerogative in this matter between the President and Congress, and brings it directly back to first principles—the undoubted sovereignty of the people. It gives a man an opportunity to choose whether his woral diseases shall be cured by hemp, administered in the old tivle by a jury of his peers, after a long diagnosis of the case, or by leaden pills at the hands of a regimental provost, in obedience to a short drum-head investigation. It leaves him no ground for complaint either, for when he wakes up some morning, after a hight's debauch, in which he gabbled drunken treason, and finds himself kneeling in front of twelve loaded muskets all pointed at his breast, he knows that by his vote he has moulded the bullet that wil

" So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain. No more through rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own teather on the fatal dart, Which winged the shaft that quivered in his heart,

"In fact there are several points tolthis matter that have State suicide,' we know of no buman law to punish a man for killing himself. Still, as we are opposed to 'hari-kari' se a general principle, we think we should vote for civil government, unless we should be pricked into a voluntary ballot on the other side."

The "election" ordered to be had on the question submitted by Gen. Shepley has been held, and the result is thus officially announced by his military superior, Gen. Butler. We quote from a General Order dated "Headquarters Department Virginia and North Carolina, in the Field, June 30th, 1864 :"

"The loyal citizens of Norfolk determined, with a una nimity almost unexampled, by a vote of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TO SIXTEEN, against the further trial of the experiment of a municipal government which gave as re-sults to them only taxes and salaried officers, without any

corresponding benefits.
"It will be observed that this vote was more than three times as large as that by which the experiment of civil government was set on foot. Some doubts upon the legal formslity of this vote were attempted to be cast by interes ed parties, and proclamation was made that the adherents and salaried officers of the restored government should not vote upon the question submitted. Yet that it was an overwhelming expression of the opinion of the citi-gens is seen from the fact that three hundred and fifty votes were cast upon the questions, while only one hundred and nine were cast by all parties for their respective candidates

to fill the several civil offices
"Now, as there were at least two sets of candidates voted for, containing a list of some forty-five officers who would have place in the civil government in each set, it would seem that but twenty votes were cast for city officers except by those who were interested in being elected—sssuming always that the men running for office in a

"It is the duty and province of the Government of the United States to afford protection to all its citizens in the oner most effectual and beneficial to them, and, so far as consistent with the Constitution and laws, in such mana disorganized state of society, incident upon a state of war, and especially civil war, a military government, properly administered, affords the best protection to property, liberty, and life. per as they desire; and all experience has shown that, in

"Whether that military government has been properly administered in the city of Norfolk, during the two years that it has been under military rule, and especially whether that military government has been properly administher that military government has been properly adminis-tered during the past eight months, and has secured the substantial benefits of good government in the city of Nor-folk, it is not proper for this order to state.

"The citizens of Norfolk have spoken upon that subject with sufficient distinctores to inform the judgment of the

Commanding General

Therefore, it is ordered, That all attempts to exercise civil office and power under any supposed city election, within the city of Norfolk and its environs, must cease, and the persons pretending to be elected to civil offices at the late election, and those heretofore elected to municipal offices since the rebellion, must no longer attempt to exercise such functions; and upon any pretence or attempt so to do, the Military Commandant at Norfolk will see to it that the persons so acting are stayed and quieted."

one in which the military commander has assumed to make the overthrow of the civil authority depend, not upon military considerations, but upon au assumed expression of the popular will, procured under military regimen. It is a sad spectacle ernment are temporarily suspended by lawful authority in a lawful way, as in the case of Kentucky, placed this day under martial law by proclamation of the President; but this is a military act, which has "military necessity" to plead in its justification. The proceeding of Gen. Shepley mplies that the people can rightfully dispossess themselves of their lawful civil government, and place themselves in the hands of a military ruler, to be governed henceforth at his discretion. And it further implies that a military governor can absorb in his single person all the functions of the civil authority, not only when and where a "miliary necessity" may seem to constrain such a step, but whenever and wherever he can procure from the people an assent, real or forced, to the exer- considerable rise in the price of culinary utensils. cise of unlimited power over their lives and pro-

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

We have to announce to our readers that the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, the Secretary of the Trearetired from the conduct of the Treasury Depart- for this most difficult position.

This announcement, we are sure, will be received by the country with equal surprise and regret, for whatever differences may obtain with regard to the financial system which has been inaugurated under the administration of Mr. Chase, it will not be the administration of Mr. CHASE, it will not be of the United States of America in Congress assembled denied by any that he has brought to the discharge That the President of the United States may, at his disof his duties the highest capacity and the purest personal integrity. It is known that yesterday was the termination of the fiscal year for 1863-4, and Mr. or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided any substitute Chase has therefore been able to close the administration of his office with the close of the year. It was supposed by many that he would have resigned his place in the Government on the restoration of Gen. Blair to his command in the army, but it was replied by his friends that he could not with propriety do so at that time, when his official conduct the service, and service, and if for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of two hundred dollars; and if for a term of three years, unless sconer discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars; one third of which he may have volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sconer discharged, shall receiv, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, shall receiv, and be paid to the service for a term of two years, unless sconer discharged, shall receive, and the year years, unless sconer discharged, shall receive years, unless scon priety do so at that time, when his official conduct was just put on trial before a committee of Con-

constrained Mr. Chase to take the step thus anthe leading financial officer of the Government in the city of New York, where the Secretary deemed it of especial importance to secure the line are stated and the personal to be suggested to be in rebelling sgents into any of the States declared to be in rebelling security and the States of Arkanas, Temperes and Lour ference to considerations of political interest. It to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procur may also be proper to add that the Secretary was fiscal year.

his policy, and among such measures we may specially indicate the legislation impressing on Treasury of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent accepted by the country we felt it our duty to give shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay all possible support to those subsidiary measures of acd allowances, and shall be subject to such further punlegislation on which the success of the system was seen to be dependent. And we were the more of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an the performance of duties more responsible, vexa- marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal Gen tious, and exacting than were ever before laid on ral, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition the shoulders of any minister of finance in ancient | to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section. or modern times. The demands made upon the | Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That instead of travel tory of nations, and have far transcended the expectations of the country or of the Secretary himself at the beginning of the war. Yet these evergrowing and never relaxing demands have been met by the Secretary with a fertility of resource which, in sorely taxing his ingenuity, has demonstrated eixty-four, shall be corolled and credited to the quotas of in sorely taxing his ingenuity, has demonstrated the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respond his financial ability and skill. It is easy for those tively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence who question the soundness of his whole financial system to trace all the difficulties of the present financial situation to what they may deem the radical vice of that system, but it is only just to say that the exactions made on the financial system of Mr. Chase by the extravagance of our district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his military expenditures, and by the unexpected length of the war, have been enough to break down any system, however sound in its basis, or however capably administered. Our only wonder sixty four, entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An is that the Secretary has so long been able to make face against the ever-accumulating mass of indebtedness entailed by obligations in the assumption of which, to the amount of tens of millions, he has sometimes not even been consulted by his colleagues in the Government, but for the payment of which he the Government, but for the payment of which he was expected to provide.

## MR. CHASE'S SUCCESSOR.

successor, of Mr. Chase in the administration of the Treasury Department in the present crisis, which more than ever demands financial capacity which more than ever demands financial capacity and experience in the incumbent of this most difficult and responsible post. We are not apprized of the peculiar qualifications he brings to the duties of the position, though, if we may judge from our knowledge of his political antecedents, we might deem it safe to augur that, in nominating might deem it safe to augur that, in nominating the properties of the President construction. The deceased in the subsistence department for most of the unit three time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a captain. He was promoted major of subsistence in 1833, and licutenant of the President's annual message as related to the reconstruction of States. It was amended by the House, so as to require a majority of the people to engage in the work of reconstruction, etc., and was passed in that form by the Senate.

The bill of much interest to many of our citizens, regulating proceedings in cases of landlords and tenants, has become a law, and also the bill approximately and the present crisis, licutenant of the 28th lofantry in 1813, and acted in the stating at licutenant of the military service of the United States as third licutenant of the 28th lofantry in 1813, and acted in the HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, from the stating at select committee to which was referred so much of the President's annual message as related to the President's annual message as related to the President of the President of the President of subsistence department for most of the time thereafter until 1829, when he was appointed a captain. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, from the demage inflicted upon the enemy appears to be even until 1829, when he was appointed a captain. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, from the President's annual message as related to the President's annual message as related to the reconstruction of States. It was amended by th templates a radical departure from the "paper soldier and gentleman which marked the character of his priating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct. money" system of his late Chancellor of the illustrious brother.

It has been heretofore supposed in our country | Exchequer. Ex-Governor Tod, as an old Demothat when the civil authority was either partially or crat, is well known for the seal and perti wholly subverted by the military, it was done under nacity with which he has uniformly resisted the pressure of a conceived military necessity, and any thing but a metallic currency, and he carries for reasons purely military in their nature and his opposition to "paper money" so far that on one motive. The case of Norfolk is, we believe, the only occasion, when the comparative virtues of this species of currency and of hard money were under discussion in Ohio, he solemnly announced that if there were not gold and silver enough to furnish a circulating medium for the country he would prefer to melt down all the iron pots in the land and when the orderly forms and processes of civil gov- | coin them into "hard money" rather than to make money of any thing that was not metallic. And it is in recognition of this determined preference of his for a metallic currency, however base, that he is popularly known in Ohio as "pot-metal David Tod." It remains to be seen whether, on assuming the duties of his office, he will discard the "paper money" of Mr. Chase and give us a "hard money" like that which was current among the Spartans in the days of Lycurgus. If the war should last three years longer at its present rate of expenditures, and if Mr. Secretary Tod, in his addiction to a "metallic currency," should insist on defraying its expenses in pot-metal, it is at least safe to say that his administration of the Treasury Depart ment, however economical, will be attended with a

P. S. After writing as above, we learned at late hour last night that Mr. Tod, while his nomination is yet pending in the Senate, has, by tele graph, declined the proffered honor, and the coun try will therefore lose the opportunity of testing the novel virtues of a ferruginous currency under sury, yesterday resigned his office, and, his resigna- his administration. It remains to be seen upon tion having been accepted by the President, he has whom the second choice of the President will fall

## THE NEW ENROLMENT ACT.

AN ACT further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other pur

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative cretion, at any time hereafter call for any number of me as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, dier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one-half of his term of sergress.

The country is not yet officially apprized of the immediate considerations of public duty which have left a widow; if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case the quota nounced. But we believe we run no risk of misstatement when we say that this determination was brought about by a difference of opinion between the President and the Secretary with regard which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft no to the appointment of certain officers connected payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military

on, except the States of Arkansus, Tennessee, and Lou services of an officer who should be selected on the ground of financial qualifications rather than in de-

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That drafted men perhaps partially influenced in arriving at his de-termination by the apparent reluctance of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of ble, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own Representatives to authorize the additional taxa-tion which he deemed no more than adequate to meet

the exigencies of the Government for the ensuing section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entithe exigencies of the Government for the ensuing fiscal year.

Our readers are aware that it has not been in our power to concur in opinion with the distinguished Secretary on some of the fundamental measures of and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and here after, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or notes the quality of legal-tenders. But after his immediately discharged non-negative description and parent policy was deliberately adopted by Congress and ceived; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall

encouraged to do so by the rare financial skill act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-four, eighwhich, as we conceived, Mr. Chase has brought to amended, so as to suthorize and direct district provosi

Federal Treasury by the expenditures of the war have been prodigal without precedent in the his-derrous shall be allowed transportation to their places of

by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled

## DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary General o Subsistence of the United States army, died in this city We understand that the President has nominated Ex-Governor David Tod, of Ohio, as the successor, of Mr. Chase in the administration of the Treasury Department in the present crisis,

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a proclamation which was issued

on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of

the United States announced and declared that the

laws of the United States had been for some time

past, and then were, opposed and the execution

thereof obstructed, in certain States therein men-

tioned, by combinations too powerful to be sup-

pressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceed-

ings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of

And whereas the Congress of the United States.

And whereas many citizens of the State of Ken-

And whereas it has been made known to the

President of the United States by the officers com-

nd Georgia, and even to endanger their safety

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presi-

dent of the United States, by virtue of the authority

tucky, and that martial law be for the present

shall have been suppressed or come to an end.

administration of justice in the courts of law ex-

isting therein between citizens of the United States

in suits or proceedings which do not affect the

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of July,

of the United States the eighty-ninth.

BILLS SIGNED.

the President of the United States, with the ex-

We learn that all the bills passed at the session

caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence

the Government of the United States.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

life in various parts of that State;

press the said insurrection and rebellion;

or in any part thereof; -

Georgia;

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S RAILROADS.

A BATTLE WITH OUR CAVALRY. Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, June 29-10 At length, Wilson's cavalry expedition, which marched line days ago with the purpose of destroying the Danville railroad, has been heard from through other than rebel

forty men, left the head of the returning column at Reams's Station, on the Weldon railroad, fifteen miles below Petersburg, early this morning, and reached Meade's headquarters at 11 A. M. He slashed his way through a coumn of rebel infantry, which was moving down to intercept our cavalry, losing in the dash twenty-five of his forty, but he got through.

the said proclamation, the land and naval forces of Wilson's command consists of his own and Kautz's divi the United States were put into activity to supsions. Not halting on the way out to more than temporarily break the Weldon road, which he did at Reams's Station, he moved rapidly fo Burkaville, the intersection of the Danville and Richmond and the Petersburg and Lynchby an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, burg roads thirty miles from Richmond.

did enact that during the said rebellion the Presi-Then commenced the work of destruction with all t Then commenced the work of destruction with all the might of thousands of active men. Up to this time he met but little opposition. With headquarters at Burkstylle, he dispatched commands in each of the four directions where lay a reilroad I: this way, on the Danville road he burned bridges forty miles apart, and thoroughly destroyed, to the burning of every tie and twisting of every rail, some twen y miles between. On the Petersburg and Lynchburg road he utterly destroyed thirty miles, and fired bridges outside of that distance.

Having effected the object of his raid, he now looked out for his lines of retreat, already threatened by dent of the United States, whenever in his judg ment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, And whereas the said insurrection and rebellion still continue, endangering the existence of the

out for his lines of retreat, already threatened by gathering rebels. He turned to ome back. He met skirmishing, right, lett. front, rear, but nothing not easily ridden through until last night at Stony Creek, on the Constitution and Government of the United States; And whereas the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing Weldon road, eighteen miles below here. There the enemy had concentrated in his front, and themselves attacked late the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts in the afternoon, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting into the night. He met the same force that had been dealing with Sheridan north of Richmond. The result does not seem to have been very decisive, although the losses a stained and inflicted were large. During last of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and night he turned the enemy's flank, coming in between him and Petersburg, preferring that to the other flank, and a longer march. So far as the force he had been fighting is concerned, the move seems to have been successful. He eluded it, and would have reached our lines by noon, but And whereas, on the fifteenth day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the for the rebel infantry column which Capt. Whittaker dis-covered and rode through. What new plan he ad-pted on meeting this rew element in the problem of his return— whether he decided to halt and withstand an attack, or privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in the cases where, by the authority of the President of march back on the path he had come—is not known.

Whittaker had searcely reported when Gen. Meade the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons

ordered the Sixth Corps, the nearest, to march to Wilson's support, as an offset to the rebel infantry; and such of Sheridan's cavalry as had come up from Windmill Point, under their command or in their custody, either as

prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the Rules and Articles of War, or the molecular or the read of the land or the respective of the United States or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the Rules and Articles of War, or the molecular or the respective of the United States or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the Rules and Articles of War, or the molecular or the respective of the United States or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the Rules and Articles of War, or the molecular or the respective of the United States or as described in the assertion. The Sixth Corps marched early in the afternoon, divested of all impediments, stripped for marching and fighting.

Such is the situation as far as heard from, but the collision has doubtless already been precipitated. We shall the respective of the United States or as doubtless already been precipitated. We shall the respective of the United States or as a doubtless already been precipitated. We shall the respective of the United States or as a doubtless already been precipitated. We shall the respective of the United States or as a doubtless already been precipitated. We shall the afternoon diversed of all impediments, stripped for marching and fighting. tary law or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service; other offence against the military or naval service; of the States of Kan.

ments of the old Second, referring to the disaster of last week in terms of rebuke which might be construed as a reflection upon the way the men were handled, rather than upon the men, and finally stirring them with breathing thoughts and burning words to still grander deeds. By request I refrain from sending it for publication.

The Petersburg Register of yesterday is lugubriously facetious over conchology, states that every body in the city is learning the art of dodging. Staid and respectable citizens dodge into the houses of utter strangers, and penetrate aver to the cellars without even saying "by your tucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and such insurgents have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and, not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing

trate even to the cellars without even saying "by

therein, have not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and Baldy Smith has dropped a shell into Petersburg every fifteen minutes the last three days. A deserter reports that several struck the market-house yesterday, that the rebel poonton bridge was destroyed by them, and that numbers are killed every day. Smith silenced two rebel made flagrant civil war, destroying property and batteries across the Appomatox yesterday, but this morning they disclose two others in position, which he cannot

manding the national armies that combinations The casualties from sharpshooters are twenty-five a day have been formed in the said State of Kentucky in the Eighteenth Corps and as many in the Ninth. The other corps maintain an informal truce. Lee has but thirty-five thousand men in our front. The rebels are now conwith a purpose of inciting rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said only between eighteen and forty-five. State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia

Correspondence of the Associated Press. June 29-4 P M.

Wilson, with his cavalry command, is near Reams's Staion, on the Weldon railroad, returning from his raid at vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do the point named, which is about eight miles from here. hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public The main body of the enemy's cavalry are said to be obsafety especially requires that the suspension of structing his progress and endeavering to prevent him from the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so pro- forming a junction with the rest of the army. Sheridan claimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of has been sent for to come to his assistance with the other September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly the Sixth Corps has left its position on the left, and has enforced in and throughout the said State of Ken- gone on the same errand.

While these events are progressing on our side, a colum established therein. I do, therefore, hereby re- of the enemy, comprising about eighteen regiments, is obquire of the military officers in the said State that may be making for Reams's Station, in which case a collithe privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be sion is likely to occur between them and Gen. Wright's the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be sion is likely to occur between them and Gen. Wright's effectually suspended within the said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and the said suspension and the said suspension and the said that wilson succeeded in destroying forty

miles of railroad. Last night he was at Stony Grove, south establishment of martial law to continue until this Stony Creek, a branch of the Nottaway river, and on proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or come to an end. Reame's station, in which vicinity I understand the entire

And I do hereby require and command, as well Two prisoners brought in to day report that Finnegan's brigade, of McHone's division, now attached to Hill's corps. all military officers as all civil officers and authoriwas badly beaten last night by Wilson, being repulsed with severe loss in three successive charges made by them. This must have been at Stony Creek. The frankness with which the mes admitted their defeat indicated that they ties existing or found within the said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation and to The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the constitutional Legis ature of Kentucky, or with the

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 30, 1864.

All interest centres in the cavalry-the return of the Wilson and Kautz expeditions from the mission of destrucmilitary operations or the constituted authorities of tion which it wrought upon the Danville and Richmond

> his staff officer out through yesterday, nor is aught known struck her amidehips, cutting her in two. Boats were imof the operations of the Sixth Corps, save that it started on a forced march to his relief.

Kautz broke through dense woods, abandening four gun and his short train. The bridle paths which, through per and also the following of the passengers: fect familiarity with the country, he was able to follow, would not permit the passage of these. His men return utterly fagged out. The excessive heat of the last week contributed largely to their present pitiable condition. Day before yesterday men on the skirmish line, while fightof Congress just closed received the signature of

ing, fell saleep in their saddles.

I just learn that the calesons of Fitzhugh's battery, the only guns Wilson had with him, have come on through This implies that the guns are lost. Wilson will disen

mistake of a brigade commander, in marching his men by an observed road, the enemy had seen the movement in time to oppose it with concentration. The loss sustained

was 28, although the demonstration wakened all the eastly's artillery, scores in number, at that point.

The Sanitary Commission is beginning to distribute large quantities of vegetables—sourkrout, onions, and dried apples. The soldiers in the treaches are out of tobacco, and the time hangs more heavily than ever. I commend the want to the Commission's notice. No rain yet.

LATE OPERATIONS NEAR LYNCHBURG.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 24th. We received yesterday Lynchburg papers, the first we

have seen for nearly two weeks. We make, from the columns of the "Virginian," the following interesting account of recent operations of the armies in that vicinity : APPROACH OF THE ENEMY.

On Friday morning it was ascertained that the enemy had approached within a few miles of the city, and in the afternoon the booming of artillery was heard on the Lynchafternoon the booming of artillery was heard on the Lynchburg and Salem turnpike road, near the old Quaker church,
about three miles distant. It was McCausland, with some
of Imboden's cavalry, disputing the further advance of the
enemy. A gun on our side was disabled at this point,
which, report said, had fallen into the hands of the foe.
Our troops then fell further back.
After the fight at the Quaker church on Friday afternoon further hostilities were suspended until Saturday
morning, when, about seven o'clock, our batteries on the
Salem turnpike opened with an occasional shot. At alexan

Salem turnpike opened with an occasional shot. At eleven o'clock precisely a furious cannonading set in, and, with some brief intervals of silence, was continued until late in the afternoon Occasionally the roll of musketry was heard

The line of battle extended from about half a mile above the toll gate (two and a half miles from Lynchburg) on the Lynchburg and Salem turppike, moving in a direction a little west of north. The distance embraced by the line must be two and a half to three miles. From the charact-r of the ground over which the battle raged, it is impossible to give any thing like an accurate description of all the parts. Persons familiar with the topography of Lynchburg and its environs will readily understand this. The whole country is a succession of hills, gorges, and

serve a portion of the fight, has informed us that a battery stationed on Halsey's farm did great execution. He distinctly saw a lage body of cavalry, which he supposed be about four thousand, drawn up in line of battle in Ca Barksdale's field, on the Forest road. They charged upon our fortifications with great spirit, yelling defiance and at the top of their voices, which were borne to the point where the Doctor stood concealed. He heard them cry, "Come out of your holes, you d——rebels; we've got you now! come out of your holes." When these infuristed wretches got within reach of our grape and canister our boys let fly a volley at them, which did terrible execution. Two volleys were poured into them, when they broke and fled.

retreated in great haste on Saturday night. Had they remained until the next day we are satisfied, from the dirpositions made by General——, that they would have been captured. Their safety is not now an assured fact by any means.

We rode over the battle-field on Sunday observing the

results of the previous day's work. On two or three con-tiguous fields, on the farms of Dr. Owen and John E Lee, we counted some forty odd dead Yaukees who lay stiff and stark, and nude, a spectacle of horror. They had been denuded, it is said, by their particular friends, gentlemen of "African deceent." Most of them were supposed to be sharpshooters, who fell in advance of the enemy's lines, and quite near to our rifle-pits and entrenchments. Fully three-fourths of them were shot through the head, and others through the heart, thus showing the accuracy of that unerring aim which sent them to their last account. Some of them were fierce looking heavily bearded cut-throats, while a few were smooth-faced boys. We noticed one while a few were smooth-laced boys.
who seemed to be a stripling of scarce seventeen summers.
On the left of the Salem turopike, near the Quaker meetat their heads stated that they were all killed on Friday, the 17th. On the other side of the road a man was laid out in a blanket with a piece of paper pinned on his breast marked Robert J. Simpson, company I, 1st Virginia Light

Hunter reached Liberty on his retreat on Sunday, about Hunter reached Liberty on his retreat on Sunday, about two o'clock, our forces but a short distance behind. His rear guard was overtaken about two miles west of Liberty, on the road to Buchanan, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we are reported to have captured about one hundred prisoners, besides killing and wounding several. Last night it was reported, seemingly on good authority, that the column of the enemy retreating to the Fancy Farm road, made a stand near Fancy Farm, seven miles from Liberty, where our forces attacked them early yesterday morning, and at 11 o'clock, when our informant left the neighborhood of the field, all the accounts were highly favorable, and it was stated that we had taken seven. highly favorable, and it was stated that we had taken several hundred prisoners, and were driving the enemy with the prospect of making important captures.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

enemy's cavalry passed near Campbell Court-House on Saturday, moving in the direction of the Southside rail-road. This statement proved to be correct, and the enemy designed to destroy the bridge across Jam's river, six miles below town. They reached the vicinity of the bridge, and finding it too heavily guarded to be successfully attached, they retreated without an assault, and re-joined the main body of their forces some time on Sunday morning, while on the retreat towards Liberty. Several stragglers were picked up by our acouting parties and

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Besides the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter rivers and Elk creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, all the depots be-tween here and Big Lick have been burned, and the water tanks destroyed. It these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

DESOLATION BY THE ENEMY. The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of every thing, fences were tern down, crops trampled up, and every thing, fences were tern down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practised. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, were stolen and carried off, and when not needed for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground. Among others we have heard of as being thus brutally despoiled were Mrs. Poindexter, Gen. Clay, Capt. Armistead, Dr. Floyd, and N. W. Barksdale, on and near the Forest road; and on the Salem road, Samuel Miller, Major G. C. Hutter, and Dr. W. Owen. There were also others, of whose names we W. Owen. There were also others, of whose names we have not been informed; and along the entire line of the enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted. Capt. Paschal Buford was stripped of every thing—cattle, horses, hogs, pro-visions, &c., all were taken; and so with Capt. W. M. Smith, living near Lowry's, and all persons living on or within reach of the road. At Liberty the case was the same, and there is scarcely a family there who has a dust

SINKING OF A STEAMSHIP AT SEA.

NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

On the morning of the 3d instant, at one o'clock, between Barnegat and Absecombe Lighte, the steamship Locust Point, Capt. Hoffman, which sailed from New York on the 2d instant for New Orleans, eame in collision with the steamer Matanaas, Capt. Leisgang, from New Orleans Kautz got in to-day. His loss does not exceed three for New York, causing the Locust Point to sink in seven hundred and fifty. Wilson has not been heard from since minutes in fourteen fathoms of water. The Matanzas mediately lowered from the Matanzas, and, after remaining around the wreck until six o'clock in the morning, succeeded in saving Capt. Hoffman and twelve of his crew-

Capt. Bodfish, elightly injured; Mrs. Bodfish, seriously injured; Capt. W. G. Powers, Jules Barstille, Sylvanus Lebrane, Mrs. Jane Brooks, Mrs. E. Dalby, Felix Laron, Dr. G. A. Blake, and H. Marks.

The Locust Point had on board twenty three crew and eighteen passengers; the residue, nineteen in number, must have all been lost. The Matanzas had on board one hundred and forty six souls, and received no injuries whatever from the collision. The Locust Point and her cargo are a total loss. No one saved any thing from the wreck. The passengers were all asleep at the time.

Mr. ISAAC DANIELS, the last of the soldiers of the Revolution residing in the city of New York, died on Wed-nesday, aged 109 years. He served in the Revolutionary war under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, and fought at the battles of Monmouth, Tranton, and White Plains. He also served through the war of 1812.

Crops in Canada are suffering from drought, though they

It appears that Morgan has carried out his threat to shave the heads of prisoners taken in Kentucky. A lieu-tenant, captured at Mount Sterling, was duly shaved, in retaliation for the tonsorial operations upon Morgan and